

1896

## To the Democratic Caucus

J. A. P. Campbell

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### Recommended Citation

Campbell, J. A. P., "To the Democratic Caucus" (1896). *Daniel Williams Papers*. 83.  
<https://scholarsjunction.msstate.edu/mss-williams-papers/83>

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## TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

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A few words of explanation to all who view the matter of selecting a Senator as of importance: Capt. Taylor and I have views "out of the common run," as to practical plans to consummate the platform of our party for the preservation of the parity between gold and silver, and accomplish the declared wish of the President, and every man in the United States, who is not satisfied with the existing conditions; and because, when called on for views, we gave them, the criticism is made by those who have no plans to accomplish the ardent desire of every patriot, and raise the country from its depressed state, that there is nothing of that sort in the Democratic platform. This is a mistake, for the platform plainly declares for the preservation of equality between the metals, to be accomplished by international agreement, or *by law*. I declare for international agreement, if it can be obtained, but with faith in the power of this great country, and with confidence in my ability to draw, and advocate by irrefutable arguments, a bill to become a law whereby to carry into effect the declaration of the Democratic party and its head, the President, and all Democrats in Congress, and out of it, I put before you, in very brief terms, the scheme devised by me to effectuate this most desirable end, by act of Congress, regardless of what may be the action of other countries. I very imperfectly presented it, for want of time, but I firmly believe it is supported by unanswerable argument, and to show that it was not a very recent conception, the fact was mentioned that I had discussed it with intelligent Democrats here, last summer, and as none had ever suggested an objection to it, I had laid it before our Senators in Congress, and before Senator Vest, and that Senator Walthall had said that he could see no answer to it, and Senator George had said, it was entitled to serious consideration, and he thought would serve to promote the parity of the two metals in the United States, but that all three had written me that it was useless to present anything in the then temper of the Senate. My desire was for the plan to be presented, and receive the serious consideration to which it was said to be entitled. I have confidence that I can vindicate it against all assault, and am willing and anxious to put it before the Senate and country.

Remember, I propose and demand that the right of the debtor to pay *all existing* liabilities with the cheaper metal, whichever it may be at the time, shall be forever preserved, and to fix a time after which all dues shall be discharged only, as matter of right, by the two metals in equal parts (half and half) with the adoption of all necessary provisions to carry out the main one. My confident belief is that the immediate effect will be to make all men the friends of gold and silver equally, for what everybody is interested in, all will favor, and therefore the two metals will be on the same level. To illustrate: Two separate reservoirs



fill — with liquid will from divers causes soon be unequal in the height of the fluid, but unite them by a pipe connecting them together, and perfect equality will be constantly maintained by the flow from one to the other, necessarily. It cannot be otherwise. This is an illustration of the bimetalists who have views. If you have a double team of oxen or horses, one cannot perform as such without the other. They must be yoked or hitched together, and then both go, and one cannot without the other. They travel together and cannot help themselves. So of gold and silver. Unite them by law. Make a team of them, so one cannot go without the other. It is objected that to thus limit, as it is called, the use of silver in future is to lessen its value. But does not every one see that the same cause will produce the same effect on gold? Now, gold is dearer than silver. Why? Because it is available for more uses than silver. The remedy is to put them on equality, and thus destroy the inequality. Make them equal, and every man would as soon have one or its paper representative, which I propose, as the other. Was there any choice as between the Siamese twins? The only use of money is for its function, and none cares what it is, if it performs equally well the money function. If it is said gold will leave the country under this arrangement. Not so. Gresham's law, as this is called by writers, is operative only under circumstances wholly different from this. When gold must be had, it will be had, and when gold and silver are equal, as this will make them, there can be no cheaper currency for the law to operate on. I am sure that the adoption of what I propose will not only be a distinctive American policy, and remove all disturbance as to the two metals here, but it will have a most important influence on the nations of the earth. The anticipated repeal of the Sherman law led to the hasty repeal of the coinage regulations of India. Behold the result of the repeal in our country and in India! Things made worse and worse, and collapse threatened.

I oppose any discrimination against silver, and would link the two money metals as inseparably together as were the Siamese twins, so that what befel one should the other.

All that is required is the application of common sense to governmental affairs. Political economy is nothing more than individual economy amplified and enlarged to meet the conditions of millions instead of a few individuals.

I would like to be put in a position of influence to advance the interest of my country, as I believe what I propose, and can defend, would do. The views I have presented are my contribution to the promotion of the policy of the Democratic party. The moment that any man presents any plan for the better accomplishment of the desires of all patriots, who seek the advancement of the interests of our country, I will abandon my present views and go for his. Until then, I shall adhere to what I believe will do more to settle the disturbing question about silver and gold, and do justice between debtors and creditors, and establish and maintain a permanent and stable financial policy, than anything yet proposed.

Let none suppose that I favor a depreciated currency. I am as much in favor of a sound circulating medium (full, pure and healthful life-currents of the world) as President Cleveland or anybody else, and I wish to be provided with Mississippi's Commission to lay my views for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, and promoting the prosperity of our common country, before the Congress and the President.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL.